THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1836.

WORK FOR APRIL.

ON THE FARM.

This month is supposed by some to have derived its name from the peculiar tendency of its generally bland and delightful weather—of sunshine, rain, and genial air—to open, prepare, and enrich the earth for man—by others from *Aphrodite*, because, it is generally in European countries consecrated to this amorous goddess, who as the presiding genius of the affairs of love steals imperceptibly upon human affections, and has hallowed and handed down from generation to generation, the absurd and ridiculous practice known, and which obtains followers among all classes, of making *April-fools*. In ordinary years, in our climate, it may emphatically be called the month which sets in motion the whole field of vegetable life; whether it will prove so this spring is still a mystery buried in the womb of time. It was ushered in with a cold chilly drizzly rain, and although some have begun to break up their soil, the larger part of the business of spring husbandry has still to be performed. It is a month in which the farmer and planter must do much by way of laying the foundation of the year's crop. Time lost now, can scarcely ever be regained throughout the season, and as much of the work usually performed in March, has been thrown upon this month by the backwardness of the spring, he who would wish his fields to do him credit, and yield abundant crops must go to work with a resolute determination to deserve success. With this brief general introduction to the labors of the season, let us proceed to particulars.

OATS.

This forms, as it rightfully ought, a part of the husbandry of every good farmer; for notwithstanding the hue-and-cry that is raised against it on the score of its *robbing* the ground, and being a great *exhauster*, we maintain that every man who would desire to keep his horses, and especially his riding and carriage horses in *sound* flesh—who desires that the capacity for quick travel and endurance of fatigue should be imparted to them, should frequently feed them with oats, and the straw when cut and mixed with meal or chopped-rye, makes not only an acceptable food but one highly nutritious. In the preparation of the ground, it should be generously manured, ploughed well, and harrowed finely. Sow three bushels to the acre, harrow in, and as soon as the oats are two or three inches high, sow a bushel of plaster to the acre. The sooner the oats are sown the better. If you have not already sown your clover seed you may do so with your oats. Let a careful man follow the one employed in sowing the oats, with clover seed, and sow 12 quarts to the acre; one harrowing in will answer for both crops.

CORN.

It is presumed that all your more stiff *corn* ground was ploughed up last fall or early in the winter; if so, it is superfluous to apprise you that the time is at hand to break it up, and it will only be necesssary to tell you to list it for planting; but such as may not have been so fortunate as to be in that situation must break the ground forthwith, and prepare the soil for the corn crop. If the soil be a tenacious clay, deep and repeated ploughing and harrowing will be requisite; barnyard or stable manure should be applied just before the last ploughing, so as to be brought immediately in contact with the roots of the plants, and thus impart to them nourishment at the earliest stage of their vegetating: the furrows should be 3 feet apart, and listed at the same distance, so as that the corn would stand 3 feet asunder each way. Before planting your corn, soak it in a strong solution of saltpetre and sulphur, for 12 hours, then drain and roll the grains in plaister of paris.—Some prefer to pass them through a mixture of tar and fish oil before applying the plaister. If tar be used, we should prefer the gas tar, which from its offensive aroma would, we are sure, prove very repulsive to grub-worms, as also to crows and black-birds. If the common tar be used we are certain that Seneca oil would be found much more noxious than fish oil. Drop eight grains of corn into each listing, throw a *pint* of ashes over them, then cover up; when the plants are up, put a spoonful of plaister on each hill, so as to shove them forward beyond the ravages of the cut-worm, a thing always desirable; but particularly so if your ground was not thrown into fallow the previous autumn or winter.

If your purposed corn land is a clover-ley, and was not ploughed up last fall, it would be well to put a light covering of lime on it to promote the decomposition of the tap and lateral roots, if it be but five bushels to the acre you will find infinite advantage to result from it. At all events your clover-ley should be ploughed several days before planting, so as to let the active fermentation which always follows the turning in of large bodies of vegetable matter subside somewhat before you put in your corn.

After your corn plants have assumed sufficient size to exempt them from further danger from the grub-worms, thin them out so as to leave but four plants in a hill.

If the ground to be put in corn be sand or sandy loam, it may not be necessary to subject it to such thorough ploughing, but even in such soil, I would plough much deeper than fashion has prescribed; for I hold the crown of the substratum in no reverence whatever, believing that the dread of breaking it, which generally prevails, to be a dangerons fallacy, and to have no foundation in common sense.

A word or two as to *seed corn*. In all close planting it has been recently suggested by a highly prized correspondent from Virginia, that the *northern corn would answer best*, we coincide with him in opinion, and should be happy in seeing it introduced into culture, in the whole of what may emphatically be called the corn-region of our country.

As to the *after culture*, it is almost impossible to prescribe any thing like a rule of universal application, the great object should be to keep the soil stirred and the plants clear from weeds, the cultivator may under certain circumstances be advantageously passed through the corn, three, and four times, but this practice is to be governed altogether by the state of the soil and season.

To prevent crows and other birds from disturbing your corn when newly planted, it is recommended to soak a sufficient quantity in a solution of *nux vomica*, or *arsenic*, and strew it about the corn field; but we confess we have no taste

for such insidious modes of warfare; the exhibition of poison whether to man, the proud tyrant of the earth, to the beasts of the field, or the birds of the air, always have been, is *now*, and we trust *ever will be*, abhorrent to our nature. If the birds must be destroyed, shoot them, let them die the death of the brave.

As you have probably not planted your early *potatoes*, you should lose no time in doing so now: your long manure should be used in the row or hill, whether planted the one way or the other, as besides being the most economical mode of applying it, it is decidedly best calculated to promote the prolific growth of this vegetable.

While you are planting your early crop put in a few bushels of seed *extra*, to be fed boiled to your milch cows and hogs, they will come in at a period of the summer when green food is mostly scarce. About 27 inches is a good distance for either row or hill culture.

Spring Grain.—As soon as the ground is sufficiently dry you should sow *Barley*, *Spring rye*, and *Spring wheat*.

PARSNIPS, CARROTS, AND BEETS.

You should sow your early crop of either of these delightful roots as early this month as possible. The best kind of ground for each is a rich loam inclining to sand; but if the ground be well and thoroughly manured, ploughed deep,and pulverized finely, they will grow in any soil. No farmer should omit sowing them, if for nothing else, as food for his cattle. They tend greatly to improve the quantity and quality of both milk and butter, and are highly healthful and nutritious to cows, and serve as an admirable food for store-hogs, suckling sows and their progeny.

MORUS ALBA OR WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

Sow your white Italian Mulberry seed in drills as early as you can get your ground ready this month. Your beds should be thoroughly manured, deeply dug, and well pulverized: keep the plants stirred and clean, and in dry weather water them twice or thrice a week, and always just before sun-down.

GRAPES.

The fields of artificial grasses of all kinds should have a bushel of plaster to the acre sown over them. A moist day, or very early in the morning, should be selected for so doing.

VETCHES OR SPRING TARES.

This is a species of the pulse or pea kind, and although but very little cultivated in this country, is greatly and deservedly prized in England, where every intelligent agriculturist has engrafted them into his system of husbandry. The mode of culture is regulated by the object intended to be gained. If seed be the object, they are invariably sown in drills. If for hay, or green food for soiling, they are put in broad cast. About one bushel to the acre in the former and three in the latter mode of culture. If intended to be ploughed in for manure, four bushels of seed is not too much. They will grow upon any well manured and tilled soil, and may be sown any time this month, though it may be prudent to say, the earlier the better: if sown at intervals of two weeks, during this month, they would come in as a happy succession to supply the lack of green food in the natural pastures in the heat of summer. In London green tares are as much sought after in bundles as are clover and rye here. An acre will yield 3 tons of hay, which is very eagerly devoured by all kinds of stock. As a green crop to plough in, it is considered of great moment, and would prove a most valuable acquisition to be used as a pabulum for lime and calcareous manures generally.

FLAX AND HEMP.

It is time that you had sown your flax and hemp seed.

Before we close our operations upon the farm, permit us in the singleness of our purpose to direct your attention to a branch of the business of the husbandman, which we fear has been too much neglected: we allude to the rearing and treatment of hogs.

Many farmers do not raise a sufficient number of these animals to serve the purposes of their respective households, and if you ask them why, they will probably tell you, "Oh they are so troublesome, and then by the time that they are fatted each pound will cost you ten cents." Now these allegements may both be very true; but let us see what they are worth when submitted to the test of reason and argument. They are troublesome we freely admit, but we would ask what is to be done in this life without trouble? Are not all the acquisitions of man, whether intellectual or physical, achieved by labor? and why should he who obeys that injunction which comes to us sanctioned by the Source of all things, to get our bread by the sweat of our brows, expect to be exempt from trouble? Why trouble, in the sense here meant—is labor—which should be considered as the sweetening of life.

But let us admit that every pound of hog-meat does cost the raiser the sum named: and we would ask, what is gained by not raising any? Does he sell more corn or more roots by omitting to raise any? Is not the money which he has to lay out every fall for hog-meat so much lost? Now we maintain that the heavy cost as alleged of raising pork arises altogether out of the imperfect system generally pursued in managing the hogs. They are turned loose in the woods to pick up a precarious living through the spring, summer and fall, and thus neglected, have but little size when put up for fattening, and generally speaking, when put up in the pen, are in addition to being small, so poor that they require a double quantity of corn to fatten them, and thus cost two or three prices in the raising.

Are we asked how we would manage them? Yes. Then our reply is,—If we had a sufficient number in family to require 20 hogs, we would lay off each year, 5 acres, to be divided in root and cabbage culture, we would pen our hogs altogether, and allot the tending upon them and culture of these five acres to a faithful hand, and as the labor of one man would be competent to all the work required to be performed, we would see that he took good care of his trust. Thrice a day he should boil or steam their food, whether it were potatoes, cabbages, parsnips, carrots, beets, turnips, ruta baga, or mangel wurtzel: and indeed, if he were a fellow of energy and ambition, he would, besdes, be able to attend to the milch-cows which should also have the advantage of boiled food.

By pursuing this system each hog would weigh as much as two of those which had been treated with the *luxuries* of the woods, and of course would cost much less, because being in fine thriving condition on the arrival of the fattening season, they could be put in a state for killing with much less corn than those just taken from the range.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

For almost all the purposes of garden culture, unless the soil be a very tenacious and wet clay, *cow* manure is to be preferred. If your soil should be of this description, you will of course see the propriety of giving it well rolled horse-manure mixed with leached ashes and the vegetable mould from the woods. In applying your manure do not forget that almost every species of garden vegetables require full feeding, and that as a general rule you cannot plant your spade or plough too deeply.

CAULIFLOWERS.

If your early *Cauliflower* plants have been properly brought forward in a forcing border, they are now fit for transplanting, and the sooner they are set out after the weather becomes settled the better. In taking up your plants be sure to let as much earth as you conveniently can remain attached to the roots, and in order to effect this, it would be best to water the plants freely in the bed before

lifting them. Plant them down to the leaves; be sure to settle the earth well about the roots, and to form a slight hill around the plant with a hollow in the middle to catch and retain water, which should be occasionally given them in dry weather, until they are fit to be earthed up.

Cauliflowers cannot be raised in poor ground, and the proper soil for them is a deep, rich loam, which must always be backed with liberal portions of manure.

You should also, sow seed now to raise plants for cauliflowers to be earthed in October.

CABBAGES.

Transplant all sorts of early cabbage plants, and sow seed for your winter ones.

After transplanting your plants, they should be carefully inspected every morning for some days. Whenever you discover that the grub-worms have been at work, which you can always tell by the plants being cut off, you must immediately search for and kill the enemy. You may generally find him ensconced about half aninch under the ground, two or three inches off from the stem of the plant. To kill them is the only way to get rid of their ravages. A child of 7 years old, can do this work as effectually as a grown person.

Borecole, turnip cabbage, Scotch-kale, Brussels sprouts, Jerusalem-kale, broccoli, peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, small sallading, spinach, carrots, parsnips, beets, onions, tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, and indeed all other vegetables of the kitchen garden must be now sown, or planted.

CELLERY.

Transplant your cellery plants for an early crop. Prepare a spot of ground in beds three or four feet wide, manure and dig it up well, rake smooth; then plant the plants out, about three inches apart, and let them remain for about five weeks, when they will be fit to be put out in the trenches.

RHUBARB.

This delicious and delicate tart plant is too much neglected in our gardens, and we once more call the attention of every one to it who has a garden. It makes as good a tart as the gooseberry, is more healthful, and does not give half as much trouble.

The mode of culture is as follows:—Select a piece of rich sandy loam, manure it well; trench it two or three spades deep, level and rake it neatly, lay it off into beds of four feet depth, sow the seed in drills, thinly; keep the ground stirred, clean of weeds, and water well. The first winter they should be protected by a covering of brush or straw, with a plank thrown over it—after the first winter they will not require it.

In the second spring uncover your plants, hoe between the rows, lighten the earth and give a top dressing of rich mould or compost.

If you would enjoy this luxury at once, buy a few plants, say a dozen, they will be sufficient to supply your family with tarts. We would make this remark—no family where there are children should be without a few of these plants; besides being a delicious ingredient in the composition of tarts, they are an antidote to the diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera infantum.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

As your early *hyacinths* will begin to develope their flowers this month, you must support their stems with small sticks, and to give effect to their appearance it will be best to paint them green.

The same remark will apply to *tulips*, with this addition, that when the flowers are expanded they ought to be shaded in order to prolong their bloom and lend a freshness to their respective tints.

If the weather be dry, your *Ranunculuses* and *Anemones* should be watered.

When your Auriculas expand their flowers, if the weather be rainy, throw a protection over them, and water them often.

Sow your *Dahlia* seed, and the plants will be fit for transplanting by the middle of May.

Roses should now be transplanted and pruned.

Evergreen shrubs and *vines* generally should be set out immediately.

Your Carnations and pinks should be shifted. Where they are in frames, they should be frequently aired and watered, so as to enure them to the transition they are soon to experience.

Your *Polyanthuses* and *Primroses* should be attended to now.

The *Jacobean lily* may be planted out towards the end of this month.

Your *walks*, *evergreen hedges*, *box edgings* and *glass plats*, must all be attended to, and in fact your eye and hands must be busy in every direction if you design to have a garden of which you may be proud.

FRUIT GARDEN, &c.

Trees which have not burst into leaf may in all safety be planted during this month. After planting them they should receive a good watering, which will answer for the two-fold purpose of settling the earth around the roots, and of causing them to push forth young and vigorous fibres; and we will here repeat what we have often advanced before, that many valuable trees are annually lost for the want of being *watered*,—what we mean by the term, is not a mere sprinkling of the surface, but thorough soaking applications of water in sufficient quantities to reach the roots.

The *pruning* of such of your fruit trees, as have not been before trimmed, may now be advantageously attended to.

Currants, raspberries, and gooseberries, may now be transplanted.

Attend to your Strawberry beds; keep them clean of weeds, and clean away the runners as they may advance.

If you should want to make a new plantation of strawberry vines, let the strongest of the runners remain until June, when they may be taken off and transplanted.

Grape cuttings and vines may be planted out, if done early this month: and in a word, the eye and judgment of the judicious farmer, planter, or horticulturist, must be busy and actively employed in every direction on his premises, each must practice industry and economy, and exercise untiring vigilance, for without the exertion of these virtues, the best fields may prove unproductive, and loss and disappointment be his lot, when profit and pleasure should have rewarded his efforts.

WHITE AND OTHER WASHES, CHEAP PAINTS, &c.

As this is is the month when the cleanly, prudent farmer should be giving his *barn*, *stables*, and other out-houses, *garden and other fences*, a coat of *wash* of some kind; and above all, as it is the period when the frugal house-wife by the aid of a coat or two of white wash makes old things look new and cleanses, and purifies her kitchen, pantries, and cellars, we take pleasure in annexing the following recipes from which each may select such as may suit his or her taste best.

TO MAKE A BEAUTIFUL AND LASTING WHITE-WASH.

Take ½ peck unslaked lime, pour on it a kettle of boiling water; while the lime is slaking add half a gallon of stale chamber-lie; when the lime is perfectly slaked dilute it with water to the proper consistence, and add to this mixture ¼ ounce of Prussian blue. This will give you a beautiful and lasting wash that will neither peal off nor turn yellow, and will look nearly as well as white paint. By increasing the quantity of blue you may make either a pale or dark blue as best suits your taste—or if you prefer it, by adding yellow or red ochre, you may impart either of these tints to your wash.

TO MAKE A CHEAP PAINT OR WHITE-WASH.

Take 2 quarts skimmed milk
" 2 ounces fresh slaked lime
" 5 pounds whiting.

Put the lime into a stone vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, then add the remainder of the milk. When this is done, crumble and spread the whiting on the surface of the fluid, in which it will gradually sink. It must, after all the whiting has been precipitated, be well stirred, or ground as you would other paint, when it will be fit for use. By the addition of any coloring matter you may make it suit your fancy.

It should be put on with a paint brush, and when dry a second coat should be given it.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for 27 square yards.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH AND STUCCO WHITE.

The basis for each is lime, which must be first slaked with hot water in a small tub or piggin and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form through a fine sieve to obtain the flour of the same. It must be put on with a painter's brush—two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make a fluid for the roof and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible: and coating for brick, tile, stone-work and rough-cast to render them impervious to water, and give them a durable and handsome apppearance.

The *proportions* in each recipe are *five gallons.* Slake your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean; then add to the 5 gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of Potash, the last to be gradually added, four quarts of fine sand or hard wood-ashes, say hickory. You may add any coloring matter that your taste may dictate. It should be put on with a painter's brush; it will it is said look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate; will stop the small leaks, prevent the moss from growing, and render the part painted with it incombustible.

Second. To make a brilliant stucco white-wash. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime (oyster shell lime will do as well,) slake as before directed; add ¼ lb. of whiting or burnt alum pulverized, 1 lb. of sugar, 3 pints of rice flour made into a thin and very well bodied paste, 1 lb. of clean glue, dissolved by simmering over a slow fire. It is more brilliant than plaster of Paris and will last for 50 years. It should be put on warm.

CHEAP WHITE PAINT.

One pound of unslaked lime, 1 lb. Spanish Whiting, 1 gallon of sweet Milk, 1 gallon Flaxseed Oil, 1 tablespoonfull of Salt;—pour on the lime sufficient water to slake it, and while the lime is slaking, pour in the oil so as to cook it thin, add the whiting and salt, then pour on the milk and stir it well.

A CHEAP GREEN PAINT.

Take 4 lbs. of Roman Vitriol, and pour upon it a tea kettle full of boiling water: when the vitriol is dissolved, add two pounds of pearlash, and stir the mixture well with a stick until the effervescence ceases: then add a quarter of a pound of pulverized yellow arsenic, and stir the whole together. Lay it on with a paint brush, and if the wall has not been painted before, two or three coats will be necessary. If a pea green be required, put in less, and if an apple green, more of the yellow arsenic. The cost of this paint is less than one fourth of oil color, and the beauty far superior.—*Yankee Farmer.*

DIRECTIONS

For the cultivation of the Amaryllis Formosissima, or Jacobean Lily, By Robert Sinclair, Jr. seedsman, Light near Pratt street, Baltimore.

This is a very magnificent flower. It throws out gracefully its carmine-coloured petals, which have a brilliancy almost too intense for the eye to rest upon. It must be planted in a clean, new soil, naturally rich: take some from under your grass plot, and mix in a little sand. Plant in April or May, in a pot, or in the open ground in a sunny situation: place the root so that the highest point is not more than one inch below the surface: it will flower in July and August, and will well repay the little trouble of putting it into the ground. In November cut off the stalks, take up the root, and after drying it for a few days, pack it in *dry sand*, and put it in the cellar, to keep it from the winter's frosts.

PROSPECTS OF MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—For 50 years after the revolution this county existed in a state of supine torpor—not five lots were sold in all this time in the principal town of Freehold. A few years since was made a great discovery of marle, which has been a mine of wealth to the farmers, producing the richest pasture and grazing for cattle and sheep, and for making butter and cheese. The consequence has been that the farms which have within 10 years sold at $10 per acre, now bring readily from $50 to $100. So much for the virtue of marl. Such is the wealth and enterprise thus brought into the country, that it is now proposed to make a railroad from the principal town to join the Camden and Amboy Rail Road at Hightstown, distant 10 or 12 miles with a spur or branch to the marl pits.

☞ *To Printers—notice and caution*—A young man named Woodward Abraham was engaged for me in Baltimore, as a pressman, on good recommendations, at $9 a week, and at permanent employment, and his travelling expenses from Baltimore to be paid. He came, worked one week, for which I paid him $10 (having voluntarily advanced his wages to that rate per week,) and $5 in part of his expenses. The next morning (Sunday the 27th) he left Petersburg by the Steamboat, for Baltimore—leaving the last sheet of this No. but half printed, without having given the slightest intimation of his intention, or having expressed the least dissatisfaction with my service.

EDMUND RUFFIN,
Office of Farmers' Register.

MIGNONETTE.—If you have a foot of ground under your window to spare, sow it in this modest little flower; it will scent your house with its delightful perfumes, and gladden your eye with its unpretending blossoms.

PROFESSOR DUCATEL'S REPORT.

(*Continued.*)

SEC. v. *Geological examination of St. Mary's county, in reference to its agricultural resources.*

St. Mary's county is longitudinally traversed by a ridge of diluvial gravel and sand, superincumbent upon a fossiliferous deposite belonging to the older pliocene period. This ridge attains its greatest elevation on the Patuxent side of the county, inclining gradually towards the south, and in the direction of the Potomac, until at various distances from it the country falls off in more abrupt slopes towards the flat lands on the river side. Between the ridge and the Patuxent, on the north side of the county, the country is very irregular and uneven; being a succession of short hills, separated by narrow and deep ravines, and spurring towards the river, which they sometimes reach, forming banks of from ten to thirty feet in elevation, but more generally terminating at a quarter or half a mile from it, leaving an interposed level. The direction of the ridge is north-west and south-east, declining in elevation, as already said, at this latter extremity, and forming an inclined plane of gentle descent towards Point Look-out, which terminates the peninsula.

The soil on the ridge land varies from sandy to sandy loam, rarely stiff, with a growth principally of pine. On the Patuxent side, the hills and valleys are composed alternately of sand and gravel, white and ferruginous clays, forming a soil varying from sandy and clayey to sandy and clayey loam, which, according to circumstances, is very productive in corn, tobacco, wheat and oats. The river flats are generally a stiff clay.—On the Potomac side, the soil of the highland is more commonly a sandy loam, the slopes are frequently gravelly, and the levels that are much more extensive on this river than on the Patuxent, are principally deposites of stiff clay, with here and there, towards the foot of the hills, tracts of a lighter soil. These soils that now, with the slightest efforts at improvement, yield good crops of tobacco, corn, and wheat, can, like all those on the tide-water districts of Maryland, be rendered by the use of calcareous manures exceedingly productive: and fortunately this means of improvement has been providentially placed within a most convenient reach from an abundant source, forming a prominent feature in the geology of the county.

In the report of the preceding year the fossiliferous deposites, constituting what has been termed *shell-marl*, were traced almost in an uninterrupted succession along the banks of the Potomac, and on the head-waters of the streams emptying into it, from the Piscatawa to the Wicomico. There was reason to expect, that they would continue to occur, under similar circumstances, beyond the latter river, and this expectation has not been disappointed. The *blue-marl*, described in the preceding report, makes its appearance on the Chaptico, and in the ravines descending from the uplands towards Bedlam neck. It again occurs at the head of St. Clement's bay, and will doubtless be seen wherever natural causes have removed the superincumbent soil, which is generally of considerable depth; or the marl may be discovered by the removal of the soil in favorable situations.

On Britton's bay, at the Papaw hollow, there is an extensive deposite of fossil shells, reaching from six to ten feet above tide, and a smaller bed occurs on the opposite side of the bay, on the plantation of Col. Harris. These alone would furnish an abundant supply of calcareous earth, sufficient to fertilize the whole county, if similar beds did not occur in numerous other localities. At the entrance of the bay, on Huggin's Point, nearly at the extreme end of Medley's Neck, a blue marly clay makes its appearance at low water mark, enveloping fossil oysters. In the upper portions of this deposite the calcareous matter of these fossils has almost entirely disappeared, and is replaced by oxide of iron; whilst at a small depth in the bed, the shells are unaltered, but very soft, and readily disintegrate. This deposite is probably to be referred to the newer pliocene period, and is analogous to a similar one already mentioned as occurring at Cornfield Point, on the Potomac, but lying several feet above tide. It is presumed that this material could likewise be put to good account, which will probably be done by the intelligent gentleman on whose plantation it is found.

From Britton's bay to the St. Mary's river, no fossil deposite has been discovered; but on this river, at Windmill Point, at Pagan Point, and at the mouth of St. Inigo's creek, extensive accumulations of marine shells have long ago been known to exist, but they have not yet been used as marl. It is hoped, however, that the efforts made to demonstrate their value, will have been sufficient to induce their proprietors at least to give them a trial. The *gypseous clay*, mentioned in the first report of a general geological survey of the State, submitted to your Excellency at the close of the year 1833, which was stated to occur on the St. Mary's, and described as doubtless affording a valuable agricultural resource, has also remained entirely over-looked. The opinion is still entertained that it might be employed with marked benefits, especially upon the lighter soils in its immediate vicinity.

Between the St. Mary's, and Point Look-out, only one fossiliferous deposite has been observed, at Cornfield Point; it is a bed of black mud reaching from four to six feet above tide, in which are imbedded a few marine shells, (a large species of *pholas*, and a species of *fusus* principally,) above this there is a layer of oysters and clams from one to three feet thick, the whole covered by a stratum of gravel and sand from four to six feet deep. As the shells in this locality are similar to those that belong to testaceous animals that inhabit our Atlantic coast, the deposite is referred, as already stated, to the newest of the tertiary formations.—It cannot fail to prove valuable, as a natural bed of manure composed of calcareous and vegetable matters mixed with aluminous particles, all of which would necessarily tend to improve and fertilize the light sandy soil incumbent upon it.

The most extensive deposites of *shell-marl*, however, are found on the Patuxent side of St. Mary's county. In the deep gullies that furrow the country at the heads of the short creeks emptying into this river, the marl scarcely ever fails to make its appearance; and although occurring under disadvantageous circumstances for extraction, ought not for this reason to be neglected, as it would not be difficult to contrive efficient arrangements for its removal upon a convenient place for subsequent distribution. A cheap and simple contrivance for this purpose has already indeed, been advised; as it may prove eminently serviceable to the planters of this portion of the country who are disposed to make a trial of the hitherto neglected resource which they have so near at hand, a figure of it, with some trifling modifications of that furnished to the Farmers' Register, by Wm. Carmichael, Esq. of Queen Anne, is appended to the report. With such an arrangement, we are informed that "where the *marl* is uncovered, with one efficient hand in the pit, and a less efficient one to discharge the boxes and drive the horse, five hundred bushels may be raised in a day."

The marls now referred to are of the best kind, consisting of beds of a sandy clay—filled with innumerable shells of marine animals, of which the large pearl shells, so called, (*perna maxillata*) are among the most numerous. The proportion of calcareous matter (carbonate of lime) in them is not less than from fifty to sixty per cent. so that they would doubtless prove a beneficial application to any of the soils on the Patuxent, and in employing them, the general directions which were given in the report of the year might be followed—namely, if the soil is already under a good course of cultivation, from three to five hundred bushels to the acre may be used safely and profitably. But it is hazardous to go beyond this quantity, especially in corn land; although it has been found that the succeeding wheat crop is improved, and that the land recovers in a few years from such an overdosage. On new lands naturally well constituted, and containing much vegetable matter, there can be no risk in using the full quantity of five hundred bushels, or even more. Whilst on light sandy soils, or stiff clay soils, unimproved, three hundred bushels will be found sufficient, until the soil has been brought into a good state of tillage, when an additional quantity may be applied. It is always proper, of course, to select, as far as practicable, a clayey marl for a sandy soil, and a more sandy marl for a stiff soil.

It has already been said that a deposite of fossils forms the substratum of the portion of county now under examination from Indian creek to Town creek, so that the marl will probably be found in all the deep ravines that intersect it.—But they frequently occur in a more accessible position. Thus on approaching the river, the hills diminish in size, and form a line of isolated knolls, on the flanks of which, in several instances, beds of marine shells were observed of the same kind as those in the blue sandy clay of the ravines. These hills are composed sometimes of sand, and the latter present most ordinarily a bed of fossils. When they reach the river shore, so as to constitute its banks, sections of these hills are thus presented exhibiting their internal structure, and under these circumstances, almost invariably show that they are principally composed of shells and other marine productions.—Some of the banks of the river, in this way, exhibit a continuous deposite of shells, of a considerable extent, with an average elevation of twenty feet, and yield an abundant and easily obtained supply of marl. Such is the character of the river banks between Cole's and Thomas' creeks, as also between Cat creek and Sotterly point.

These beds of marl rest on a greenish sandy clay, containing impressions of shells of the same kind as those in the marl, and where the impressions are most numerous the sand has become indurated so as to form a hard rock. At other places, the bank is composed of this greenish sand, rising from five to fifteen feet above tide, with only a few impressions, and imperfect casts, of undetermined shells. A deposite of this sand occurs on the plantation of Mr. George Thomas, on the Patuxent; another was observed near Leonard-town, on Britton's bay, and your Excellency will recollect that a bed of sand bearing similar characters, was pointed out by the undersigned on your own estate, at Notley-Hall, on the Wicomico. It has been met with elsewhere; and as its position,—underlying the shell marl, properly speaking,—is important in directing the research that may be made for this latter material, independent of geological considerations, it may not be amiss to call the attention of those who take an interest in the subject, to the relation which it thus seems to bear to the more valuable article usually found above it. Whether, moreover, it may not itself prove of some value is yet to be ascertained. For the purpose however, of determining in a more satisfactory manner the precise relative position of this greenish sandy clay, with the fossil deposites constituting what has been termed *shell-marl*, an excursion was made to the Nominy cliffs, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, where, from the condition of these elevated banks, it was expected some interesting geological facts might be displayed.—These cliffs, that are upwards of a hundred feet high, accordingly, exhibit at their base the same greenish sand, enveloping fossil bones, and covered by a fossiliferous stratum of the same character as the marl beds on Britton's bay and the Patuxent, and above all a thick layer of sand, gravel and soil.

Near the mouth of the Patuxent, at the Millstone landing, the river bank has an elevation of about thirty feet, its upper portion consisting of a sandy loam, containing fragments of fossil oyster shells, and resting upon a stiff clay, through which are disseminated crystals and crystalline masses of sulphate of lime, similar to those indicated as occurring on the St. Mary's river. This *gypseous clay* would no doubt prove a valuable addition to its superincumbent soil.

On the Potomac side of the county, at the head of Herring creek, a micaceous black sand was observed, answering in every respect of mineralogical characters to that found associated with the green sand of Kent county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and also, as previously described, with the blue marls of Charles county; but the limited portions of this bed which it was practicable to examine, did not exhibit any fossil remains. The occurrence of such a deposite in this situation had attracted the attention of the undersigned, as well as that of the gentlemen who accompanied him in his first geological excursion through the State in 1833, and they had then agreed to refer it by its physical character of resemblance to what they then designated by the name of *copperas earth*, without attaching any particular importance to it; but closer examina-

tion having shown it to be so intimately allied in its *chemical* nature with the micaceous sands of the secondary period, it is believed to have hence acquired an additional degree of interest in a *geological* point of view; an interest which the undersigned will not fail to carry out according to his means and opportunities, in his ulterior researches. As an agricultural resource, if the views that were taken in the preceding section are correct, it will perhaps be thought worth the trouble of a trial.

It has been affirmed that the fossiliferous deposites described above, extend under nearly the whole of the peninsula lying between the Patuxent and the Potomac. Accordingly, even in its most central portions, wherever natural occurrences, as the force of a running stream, have removed the incumbent soil, beds of shell-marl make their appearance. Thus at the very head of one of the tributaries of the Wicomico, on the plantation of Col. William Matthews, in Charles county, an extensive bed of very excellent blue marl occurs. And again, on the head waters of the Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, on the farm of Mr. P. Briscoe, a deposite of marine shells has likewise been found; but in this position the shells are agglutinated together by a silicious cement, though they appear to have been originally enveloped by a sandy clay of a greenish-blue color. The marl here occurs, therefore, in large indurated masses, that are capable of being broken with no very great difficulty when first raised from the deposite, but afterwards harden by exposure to the air: it may perhaps be the surface portion of a more friable, and hence more valuable bed, lying at a greater depth. The occurrence of marl in these central portions of the peninsula, at the same time that it warrants the assertion that this material forms the substratum of the country, affords an inducement to search for it, at least in favorable situations; such as present themselves in the gullies at the head of the streams that empty into the alluvial bottoms, or *Freshes*, as they are here termed, of Charles and St. Mary's counties.

But, besides the marl, St. Mary's county, like all the other districts of the State on the tide-waters of the Chesapeake bay, possesses another source of calcareous manure, in the Indian shell banks, so accessible and so valuable, that it would be unpardonable to neglect them. These banks occur among other situations at the mouth of Indian creek, on the plantation of Major Sothoron, where their contents are now being used, and at other places, on the Patuxent, they have already been employed to great advantage. They are also found on the Potomac, in Bedlam neck, and on Blackistone's island, the north-west extremity of which is covered by an extensive bank of these shells.

It thus appears that the country is particularly favored in the occurrence within its own limits of an abundant supply of what *alone*, if even carelessly applied, is calculated to render its soil as productive as can reasonably be desired. If to this be added the advantages of a geographical position unequalled, perhaps, in the world—a peninsula situation of great beauty, under a temperate climate, and possessed of a soil yielding a great variety of valuable products—tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, cotton, &c.—that may be sent by a short and safe navigation to a choice of markets; there can be seen no other impediment to its unbounded prosperity, but the indifference of its inhabitants to employ the resources which they have at their command. The opinion so generally entertained that the country is unhealthy, is unfounded excepting as regards certain spots. It appears to be the fact, although it may be difficult to assign a good reason for it, that the more elevated situations on, and at a short distance from the rivers, are exposed to the cause that produces autumnal fevers; whilst those on their low banks are remarkably healthly, and afford beautiful sites for delightful residences. The inland portions of the county, here called the Forrest, are likwise found to be entirely free of malaria. Having traversed the country at that period of the year when it is reputed to be most unhealthy, the undersigned feels authorized to state that he saw, or heard of, but very little sickness, and most of what he did see was probably due to unnecessary exposure.

[From the Tennessee Farmer.]

THE GOOD FARMER.

To constitute an accomplished Farmer, one who can pursue the honorable occupation to which he belongs, with honor, with profit, and with pleasure to himself, and with advantage to his country, the following traits of character are almost indispensable:

1st. He must be a man of integrity—one who would scorn to defraud his land, his beasts, his servants, or his neighbors—because, by doing either, he always injures himself, and often injures his country.

2d. He must be a man of thought and reflection—for without these he can never know how to direct his industry, or understand in what economy consists—and without well directed industry, and a wise and prudent economy, no farmer can prosper.

3d. He must understand how to create and how to preserve the fertility of his land—because, without increasing and preserving the fertility of his soil, his labor will generally prove to be both unprofitable to himself, and injurious to his country.

4th. He must know how to cultivate his land in that manner, which will enable him to obtain the largest product it is capable of yielding, with the least expense.

5th. He must understand the best modes of rearing stock, and of improving their breed.

6th. He must have industry enough to reduce his knowledge to practice—otherwise it can be of no value either to himself or his country.

7th. He must well understand the distinction between true and false economy, and rigidly practice the former, and avoid the latter—otherwise his labor will only be thrown away.

8th. He must be too wise to be vain and self-conceited—otherwise he will be above improving in his profession, and besides, vanity and self-conceit are disgusting and odious to others, and the most certain and infallable proofs of a weak intellect, and of a corrupt heart.

9th. He must possess a benevolent temper and disposition—because, without this, he can never so use the product of his labors, as either to promote his own or the happiness of others.

10th. He must be patriotic. This will induce him to seek to promote the public good, in which his own interest is involved.

11th. He must have too much honorable independence of soul, to be capable of degrading himself into a slavish partizan—otherwise he will infallibly become the dupe of artful and intriguing demagogues, or of corrupt political aspirants, who will be sure to use him for the accomplishment of their own base purposes, to the great injury of himself, and of his country.

12th. And to crown all, he should be a man of real genuine piety,—a piety that will prompt him in whatever he may be engaged, whether in the labors of the field, in the duties pertaining to social intercourse, or in those of devotion, to keep his eye steadily fixed on the promotion of the glory of God, by the improvement of his whole nature, intellectual, moral, and physical, and the welfare of all around him, whose happiness can be affected by his conduct.

Compared with such a farmer, to the eye of reason and of common sense, how contemptibly despicable do the herd of the vulgar great appear? To a mass of dishonesty, fraud, and deceit which would well nigh disgrace a Penitentiary, a disgusting, bloated vanity, a mean, base, and contracted selfishness, at war with every noble and generous emotion of the human soul—these latter characters, not unfrequently add the unsurpassable stupidity of believing, that their wealth, or their station, entitles them to a superiority over the honest, the intelligent, the virtuous, and the patriotic farmer, contrasted with whom, in the estimation of every virtuous and intelligent being, they occupy a rank no less inferior in dignity and worth, than that of the most worthless, profligate, swindling culprit, when compared with the most honorable and exalted of those distinguished benefactors of mankind, whose virtues and whose talents have shed a lustre on the dignity of human nature.

PLOUGHING UNDER GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

Being the owner of a small farm, most of which was in a low state of cultivation at the time I commenced making experiments, and feeling desirous of enriching it faster than I could with stable and barn yard manure, the quantity made being small, I therefore resolved to try the effect of ploughing under green crops. The piece upon which I tried my experiment contains nearly four acres, and is of a hazle-nut colored loam, lying near the Connecticut river.

In 1831, the lot above mentioned had wheat and rye reaped from it; about 1 3-4 were of wheat and produced 17 bushels, yielding 9 5-7 bushels to the acre. The 2 1-4 acres of rye yielded about 27 bushels, being 12 bushels to the acre—total of wheat and rye, 44 bushels. The ground for the wheat was ploughed three times and had the same number of harrowings. That for rye was ploughed but twice, with two harrowings; clover and herd's grass were sown on the whole piece. At the time of raising the grain I did not intend trying any experiment, but the grass seed not having come up well, the lot was ploughed once in August, 1832, and sown with rye, was fed down with sheep in the fall

and also in the spring, until about May; thus affording sufficient feed to pay the expense of the seed for the first crop.

After the sheep were taken from the grain, it was left to grow until about the time it blossomed, when it was ploughed under, and the ground sown with buckwheat—1-2 bushel of seed to the acre. When the buckwheat was in blossom, that also was ploughed under; after which the ground was suffered to remain until a short time before it was sown, when it was again ploughed once, with wheat and rye, October 3d. Previous to sowing the wheat, the seed was soaked about twenty-four hours in brine, and afterward rolled in plaster, where it remained in a body twelve or sixteen hours. My object in treating it in this manner was to prevent smut, and the ravages of the Hessian fly, which has several times destroyed some of my wheat; the rye was sown in its natural state.

In the spring of 1834 the whole piece was plastered with abost two bushels to the acre. It was sown for the purpose of benefitting the young grass, and it has now (spring of 1835) come up well, and bids fair to produce nearly twice the quantity of feed usually obtained from it in a season. The quantity of grain which the piece produced the past season was as follows: About one acre was sown with white flat wheat and yielded 16 bushels— 2 3-8 acres were sowed with red bearded wheat, and produced 33 bushels, making in all 49 bushels or 14 1-2 to the acre— 5-8 of an acre was sown with rye and yielded about twelve bushels, being at the rate of 19 1-5 bushels to the acre. The increase of the wheat crop, according to the above estimate was more than 49 per cent. and that of the rye more than 59 percent. Had the past season been favorable for wheat crops, I doubt not that I should have obtained eight or ten bushels more. Perhaps some may think the plaster caused the last crop to be better than the preceding one; but I do not think it was, as I sowed some on a piece of rye the past season, a part of which was left unplastered, and it could not be discovered that the plaster benefitted either rye or land—the soil was the same as that on which the wheat was sown.

Northampton Cour.

WRITING!!

LADIES and Gentlemen residing in the country, and who may be desirous of improving their hand writing in a short time, are informed that on their visiting Baltimore, if they will call at Mr. Needham's WRITING ACADEMY, No. 146, Market street, between the Museum and St. Paul's street, they can have their writing changed from an awkward, cramped and illegible scrawl, to a beautiful, expeditious and uniform mercantile or epistolary hand in the short space of a few hours for the trifling sum of five dollars. Mr. N. promises to do more in the short time above specified towards eradicating vicious habits than by the ordinary method can be done in twelve years, or forfeit the sum of $500. The following is a testimonial from several of his pupils in Baltimore:

We the undersigned Pupils of Mr. NEEDHAM, (Merchants and Residents of Baltimore) take this method of publicly expressing our perfect satisfaction of the improvement already made in our Writing, and pronounce him to be equal, if not superior in talents as a Teacher of Penmanship to any one with whom we are acquainted:

Messrs.—James M. Riley—Charles Kettlewell. Jr.—Edward Lea—Joseph Price—George Thompson—Francis Fairbairn—James Somervell—R. S. Harlan—E. Cook, Jr.—John Thomas Wood—James Lord—Thomas R. Brice—William Cooper—Jacob Burnett—Edward Bolton—George Russell.—Misses—Mary Ann Power—Margaret Ross—Georgiana Tilghman—and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Stetson.

March 29

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	——
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	8 00	8 75
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	76	——
White,	"	72	——
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	——	——
North Carolina,	"	——	——
Upland,	"	18	18¼
FEATHERS,	pound.	48	..
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	——	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 87	7 12
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	6 87	——
" " wagon price,	"	6 75	——
City Mills, extra,	"	——	7 00
Do.	"	6 87	——
Susquehanna,	"	6 81	6 87
Rye,	"	....	——
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	——	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	——	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	——	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	——	——
Orchard,	"	none	——
Tall meadow Oat,	"	——	——
Herds, or red top,	"	——	——
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	9 00	9 25
Slaughtered,	"	——	——
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	18	——
second,	"	16	——
refuse,	"	14	——
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	——	——
OATS,	"	44	45
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	——	——
Black eye,	"	87	90
Lady,	"	——	——
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	——	5 25
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	——
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	——	——
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	90	92
Susquehannah,	"	92	——
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 50	1 60
Red,	"	1 40	1 48
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	37¼
" in hhds.	"	36	——
" wagon price,	"	33	33¼
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 75	——
To Wheeling,	"	3 00	——
		washed.	unwashed
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55 to 68	30 32
Full Merino,	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 48	26 28
One half do.	"	40 45	24 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	22 24
Pulled,	"	38 40	22 24

GAMA GRASS SEED.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Gama Grass Seed. This is the grass that bears cutting every 15 days for soiling, and every thirty days for hay, from the middle of May till frost, say till the middle of November, and has yielded at the rate of 64 tons to the acre under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and from an acre of which 30 tons may be calculated upon. The earlier it is sown in the spring the better. ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt street.

feb 9

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	¼a
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.	
Cumberland,	¼a
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	¼a
Chambersburg,	¾a
Gettysburg	do
Pittsburg,	1¼a2
York,	¼a
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2
Delaware [under $5]	3a4
Do. [over 5]	¼a½
Michigan Banks,	5a
Canadian do.	5a
VIRGINIA.	
Farmers Bank of Virginia	¼a½
Bank of Virginia,	do
Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Petersburg,	do
Norfolk,	do
Winchester,	do
Lynchburg,	do
Danville,	do
Bank of the Valley,	do
Branch at Romney,	½
Do. Charlestown,	do
Do. Leesburg,	do
Wheeling Banks,	1¼a2
Ohio Banks, generally	2¼a3
New Jersey Banks gen.	1¼a2
New York City,	¼a
New York State,	2¼a3
Massachusetts,	2a2½
Connecticut,	2a2¼
New Hampshire,	2a2¼
Maine,	2a2½
Rhode Island,	2a2½
North Carolina,	2¼a3
South Carolina,	2¼a3
Georgia,	3a3¼
New Orleans	4

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	——	——
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	15	17
Shoulders, do.	"	12	——
Middlings, do.	"	13	14
Assorted, country,	"	——	13¼
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	20	22
CIDER,	barrel.	——	——
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 68	1 75
CHOP RYE,	"	——	1 87
EGGS,	dozen.	——	12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 75	——
No. 2,	"	6 75	——
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	——	——
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 25;—No. 3	"	——	6 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	15	——

GAME CHICKENS.

FOR SALE, five dollars a pair, Game Fowls, warranted to be of genuine strain. Apply to the editor. ap 5

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

MR. POWEL'S entire stock of high bred Improved Durham Short Horns, imported or bred by him, will be sold at auction on SATURDAY the 23d of April next, at nine o'clock, A. M. at Powelton, on the Schuylkill opposite to Philadelphia.

Among them are—Ten young Bulls and nine Heifers, principally derived from animals, selected by Mr. Powel in England, in 1831. But one sale having been made for the last two years, the cattle having been reserved for the present sale. mh 29 4t* WM. HUGHS.

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass roots will be received, and for sale about the 20th of March. By obtaining roots of this valuable grass, farmers will gain the advantage of two years over seed plantation.

March 1 ROBT. SINCLAIR.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Work for April—recipes for making beautiful white and other washes, cheap paints, &c.—Continuation of professor Ducatel's report—properties of a good farmer—green crops as a manure—prices current, &c.—advertisements.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

No. 58 W. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25, 1830.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of Straw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size:—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving Bottoms $30, with extra pair of knives.				$33
11 " Permanent Bottom 28,	do	do	do	31
13 " Permanent Bottom 43,	do	do	do	48
13 " Revolving Bottom 45,	do	do	do	50
15 " Revolving Bottom 50,	do	do	do	56
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80,	do	do	do	90

His variety of Ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small seed Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Borland's spring concave Thrashing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Thrashing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinners, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality, and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herds Grass Seed of superior quality.

mh 22—eo2m JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

THE VIRGINIA CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDER.

THE subscriber having obtained a general privilege (and for certain territory an exclusive right) to make, use, and vend to others to be used, the Patent VIRGINIA CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDER, which was recently noticed in the Farmer and Gardener, is now manufacturing them, and will be prepared, in a few days to furnish this useful Machine, made in the best style.—Price $60.

This Machine is constructed principally of cast-iron, is made in the most substantial and durable manner, and is not easily put out of order. With the application of a *two horse-power*, it is competent to reduce from 15 to 20 bushels of corn and cob to a suitable state to mix with cut straw, corn stalks, hay, or fodder, in an hour, and by *hand-power*, from 4 to 6 bushels an hour.

Those who have been accustomed to the feeding of stock need not to be told, for they are already aware, that the advantages of such a Machine, on a large estate where many domestic animals are kept, are almost incalculable; and to those who have small establishments it will prove of great value, as, besides saving at least three-fifths of the feed, it will enable them to dispense with the necessity of sending their grain to mill to be chopped.

JAS. MOORE,
Maryland Agricultural Repository,
mh 22 Light st. Baltimore.

POTATO OATS.

100 Bushels *seed potato* oats—a choice article—for sale by JAMES MOORE,
Light, near Pratt st.
Mh 22 at the Maryland Agricultural Repository.

FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

WARRANTED GROWTH, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and superior assortment of GARDEN and RARE FIELD seeds, growth 1835.

All those seeds which can be raised to advantage in this country, are saved by careful seed raisers at the *Clairmont Seed Gardens*, near this city. Seeds which are found necessary to import are principally from the south of Europe, where they become so well matured, that their vitality is preserved much longer than those obtained from the humid climate of England.

Of the endless variety of *Cabbages, Lettuce, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers*, &c., none are retained but such as are known to be truly excellent.

The most prominent seeds received, and in store, are

250 bushels *Garden Peas* of various sorts.
95 bushels *Dwarf* and *Pole Beans*.
2000 lbs. *Cabbage Seeds*. About 35 fine sorts, among which are the *Scotch Early York, London Battersea, Flat Dutch, Globe Savoy, Early Harvest*, &c
150 *lbs. Cucumber seed*, about 12 sorts, among which are *Keene's Long Green*, Long Green Turkey, &c.
1800 lbs. *Radish seeds*—principally of *Short top Scarlet, Yellow* and *Red Turnip*.
300 lbs. *Beet and Mangel wurzel seed*.
50 *lbs. Green Curled Borecole*, or Scotch Kale, purple curled—blue curled, &c.
35 lbs. *Cauliflower and Brocoli*—best European sorts.
200 lbs. *Carrot seed*—for garden and field.
75 lbs. *Lettuce seed*—the curled Silecia, large white or Lazy, brown Dutch and Malta, are best sorts, the latter particularly fine for forcing.
270lbs. *Onion seed*—several French and American sorts.
Also—*Tart Rhubart seed, Tomato, Egg plant, Squash*, Black and Orange *Salsafy, Spinach, Peppers, Ockra, Flag Leek, Cress, Celery, Endive*. &c.

FIELD SEED.

60 *bush. English and Italian Rye grass seed.*
50 do *Green Sward grass*, for yards, &c.
1,200*lbs. Scarlet Trefoil* or *clover, Trifolium Incarnatum.*
800 *lbs. Lucerne* or French clover.
50 *bush. English* and *Poland* oats.
250 *lbs. Skinless* or *Huskless oats*—new—great product.
150 bush. best English and American *Early Potatoes.*
100 *lbs. Gama Grass seed*—this grass bears cutting every 15 days, and of course the product is immense.
50 bush. White and Yellow Field corn.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. Seedsman,
Light st. near Pratt.

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by *Sinclair & Moore* and *Robt. Sinclair, Jr.*, at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light* near *Pratt street, Baltimore*, a complete *Manual of the Silk Culture*, in which plain instructions are laid down for the *culture of the Mulberry, the feeding of the Silk worms*, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dying of the Silk. In fine, it is a perfect Manual, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this Manual, that largely upwards of $500 may be netted from an acre in the Culture; and it is a singular fact connected with the Mulberry as adapted to the making of Silk, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.
Liberal discounts made to the trade.

RUFFLE OATS,

For seed, may be had at the Maryland Agricultura Repository, Light street, Baltimore, by application to
mh 22 JAMES MOORE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore, Light street near Pratt, tenders his thanks to the agricultural community, for the liberal patronage heretofore afforded to the Maryland Agricultural Repository, and respectfully invites the attention of farmers and others, to his stock of articles now on hand, comprising a large assortment of PLOUGHS of the most approved patterns, both wrought and cast shears, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes of agriculture—also Hill side and double mould board ploughs.

Corn cultivators of different kinds, those with five wrought tines generally preferred: Harrows of different shapes and sizes.

Corn shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested, and the increased sales of the last year, together with the many impressions of their utility, by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence—price $20. Subject to a discount of 5 per cent for cash payment.—Price from $15 to $30. Improved Wheat Fans, of different sizes.

Cylindrical Straw cutters, a superior article for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 inch boxes adapted to horse power, $75—extra knives per set $6. 14 inch box adapted to manual power $45—extra knives $5 per set. 11 inch box which has some recent improvements $30—extra knives. $3 per set. Common dutch straw cutters from $5 to $7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shovels, hedge shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes, pruning tools, and hoes in a variety of forms, &c. Cast steel axes, warranted, Wove wire for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c. Cotton Gins made to order—Grain Cradles—Harvest tools in their season.

Machines for sowing clover seed, which distribute the seed with regularity over a space of 12 feet at a time.

Having an *Iron Foundry* attached to this establishment, extra castings for ploughs of all kinds, Threshing machines, Horse powers, Mill work, window weights, &c. can be furnished or made to order of the best quality and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS.

Orchard grass, Herds grass, Tall meadow oat grass.—Timothy and Clover; also on hand a lot of Ruffle oats.—Buckwheat, Millet, Potato Oats, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptances, or to cash for which a discount will be made on implements.

March 8th.

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

THE *editor of the Farmer and Gardener* has for sale two most beautiful Devonshire Bulls, rising three years of age each, of pure and celebrated blood. Also, one Bull 4 years old, a cross between a full bred Durham bull and a pure Devon cow. This noble animal combines in a remarkable degree the good points of both breeds. To gentlemen of the south who may desire to improve their stocks of cattle, the present is an opportunity rarely to be met with. All *letters* to the editor upon the subject must be *post paid*. de 29

A GARDENER.

A person possessing a general knowledge of gardening in all its branches, and of farming, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity. He can give the best recommendation as to character and capacity.—Address applications to W. B. through the editor of this paper. All applications by letter to be post paid.

mar 8

A BROOD MARE FOR SALE.

A SUBSCRIBER in Virginia writes to us as follows:

"I have a considerable stock of Blood Horses on hand, which would allow me to spare a Brood Mare, by the celebrated *Contention*. Should any gentleman wish to breed from any of the imported or other horses in the south, it would afford a fine opportunity to purchase her and have her served before taking her to the north. She is young, has brought two colts, and can be accompanied by well authenticated testimonials of pedigree, as her sire is well known, and her dam was once owned by Col. Wm. R. Johnson."

Any person desirous of purchasing a Brood Mare of the above description, can be supplied by addressing a letter to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener—*post paid*.

Feb. 16. 4t.